

Testimony of the Board of Acupuncture

**Before the
House Committee on Health
and
House Committee on Intrastate Commerce
Thursday, March 12, 2020
8:30 a.m.
State Capitol, Capitol Auditorium**

**On the following measure:
S.B. 2544, S.D. 1, RELATING TO ACUPUNCTURE**

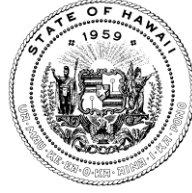
Chair Mizuno, Chair Ohno, and Members of the Committees:

My name is Relley Araceley, and I am the Executive Officer of the Board of Acupuncture (Board). The Board supports this bill.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify and update the scope of practice and licensure requirements for acupuncture practitioners.

The Board greatly appreciates and recognizes that section 2 of S.D. 1 updates the declaration of necessity for regulation and control of the profession, and that section 3 proposes to update the definition of the practice of acupuncture, which was last updated in 1985. This updated language illustrates the growing acknowledgement of acupuncture as a legitimate medical treatment system. In addition, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services published a decision in January 2020 to cover acupuncture for chronic low back pain for Medicare beneficiaries as an alternative to prescription opioids.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.



DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

JOSH GREEN
LT. GOVERNOR

**STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

335 MERCHANT STREET, ROOM 310
P.O. BOX 541
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809
Phone Number: 586-2850
Fax Number: 586-2856
cca.hawaii.gov

CATHERINE P. AWAKUNI COLÓN
DIRECTOR

JO ANN M. UCHIDA TAKEUCHI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Testimony of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs

**Before the
House Committee on Health
and
House Committee on Intrastate Commerce
Thursday, March 12, 2020
8:30 a.m.
State Capitol, Auditorium**

**On the following measure:
S.B. 2544, S.D. 1, RELATING TO ACUPUNCTURE**

Chair Mizuno, Chair Ohno, and Members of the Committees:

My name is Esther Brown, and I am the Complaints and Enforcement Officer of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs' (Department) Regulated Industries Complaints Office (RICO). RICO offers comments relating to the enforceability of section 3 of this bill.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify and update the scope of practice and licensure requirements for acupuncture practitioners.

Section 3 amends the definition of the practice of acupuncture by updating and expanding the terminology to accurately reflect the profession's modalities by including examinations, diagnoses, and treatments (on page 2, line 15) within the practitioner's scope of practice and responsibilities. The section also identifies both invasive and non-invasive procedures that are encompassed within the practice of acupuncture.

Testimony of DCCA
S.B. 2544, S.D. 1
Page 2 of 2

Delineating more specific conduct within the scope of practice will aid enforcement and will better enable RICO to regulate the profession.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this bill.

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 12:12:41 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Motoki Nakamura	Hawaii APTA	Support	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive

procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient”. (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Motoki Nakamura, PT, DPT, OCS

Contact info (motoki@jacorehab.com)



March 10, 2020

RE: SB2544 S.D.1

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

Thank you for hearing Bill SB2544, S.D. 1!

We SUPPORT the passage of SB2544 that will clarify the scope of practice for acupuncture.

Acuplan Hawaii is a professional organization dedicated to representing acupuncturists in the insurance industry. We feel updating the Hawaii scope of practice will allow our local acupuncture community to keep up with national standards as we progress into further integration with mainstream medicine. We must define our capabilities with regard to safe practices that include examination, diagnosis and treatment and maintain our standard of care. Skipping these vital foundations of our process hinders the proper and effective treatment of our patients.

Naming specific techniques such as auricular, scalp and dry needling further demonstrates the wide variety of styles and techniques used in the practice of acupuncture.

Acupuncture is a continually evolving profession that needs updated language and scope. As mainstream medicine discovers more and more of the capabilities of acupuncture techniques and applications the definition of acupuncture must be easy to understand and apply.

Acupuncture has grown in leaps and bounds in the world of pain management and insurance coverage. To keep up with major insurances such as the Veteran's Administration and Medicare Hawaii must have a robust regulation and understanding of acupuncture.

Respectfully,

Samantha Preis LAc. Dipl. O.M.

Samantha Preis, L.Ac, Dipl.O.M.
President, AcuPlan Hawaii



HAWAII ACUPUNCTURE ASSOCIATION

A NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF HAWAII
P.O. Box 104, Kamuela, HI 9674

House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce

Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.

Capitol Auditorium, State Capitol

Testimony in Support of SB2544, S.D.1

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

We, the Hawai'i Acupuncture Association Board of Directors, represent our members and colleagues, as well as our patients and citizens of Hawai'i in testifying today on measure SB2544, S.D.1

We are testifying in SUPPORT of updating the Scope of Practice for the Acupuncture and Chinese/Oriental medical profession.

Education, training, research, biomedical training and terminology have all grown with the education and training for the profession of acupuncture over the past twenty years. For the profession to be understood and of use in clinics and hospitals in the State of Hawaii and in our country, the Scope of Practice needs to reflect this, and changes in educational standards and the training of licensees and new licensees should be coordinated with the Board of Acupuncture. This ensures patients that the profession is putting patient care first by integrating the ancient medical system with knowledge of evidence-based, evidence-informed medicine in language that is understandable and current.

Nationally accredited institutions of higher, graduate level education, are the current standards of training for Licensed Acupuncturists (Master's and Doctoral Level) in the United States. These are standards adopted by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (ACAOM). The National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (NCCAOM), in accordance to ACAOM standards, provides examinations and verifications of competencies for graduates.

In order to provide for Hawaii's current and future medical and social needs, statutory updates must accurately reflect the Acupuncture and Chinese/Oriental Medicine industry's education and continue to meet current best standards of practice and care to treat and solve such issues with our modalities of acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine. We want all fields of

professional providers of medical services to offer and use their specialties for the safest medical practices for all patients in the state of Hawaii.

Based on the aforementioned reasons, we kindly ask for the passage of SB 2544, S.D.1 AS IS. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

With Aloha,

Barbara Ota, DACM, DAc
President, Hawai'i Acupuncture Association
haamember@aol.com

Board of Directors

Barbara Ota, DACM, DAc, President
Becky Jacobs, DACM, DAc, Vice-President
Antonio Provencio, DACMc, LAc, Director
Janet Boyd, DACMc, LAc, Director
Denice Murphy, MSOM, LAc, Director
Jeffrey Tice, DACM, LAc, Director
Soraya Faris-Applegate, DACM, LAc, Director



Institute of Clinical Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine

100 N. Beretania Street, Suite 203B
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817
www.orientalmedicine.edu

808.521.2288 Ph
808.521.2271 Fax
info@orientalmedicine.edu

House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce

Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.

Capitol Auditorium, State Capitol

Testimony in Support of SB2544, S.D.1

Relating to Acupuncture

The Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee

The Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

My Name is Dr. Wai Hoa Low, President/CEO, testifying on behalf of the Institute of Clinical Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (ICAOM). It has been over 20 years since our Acupuncture statutes have been updated. It is imperative that the State laws and rules governing our profession be up to par with the education and training standards set by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (ACAOM). In addition, for public safety, all new licensees must demonstrate their Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities (KSA) by passing a very challenging and rigorous exam administered by the National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (NCCAOM).

We are in **SUPPORT OF SB 2544, S.D. 1** and we also concur with the supporting testimonies of the Hawaii State Board of Acupuncture, Hawaii Acupuncture Association, and Regulate Industries Complaints Office (RICO). Therefore, we kindly ask the Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce to **PASS this bill AS IS**. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Wai Hoa Low, DAOM, MBA, L.Ac.
President/CEO of ICAOM

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 2:02:02 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ragnhild Aasen Jenkins	Maui Holistic Physical Therapy	Oppose	No

Comments:

To Whom it may concern:

Please allow the physical therapists in Hawaii to get up to date with the other states and allow us to use the wonderful tool of dry needling. Continuing education is readily available to prepare us to use it and the benefit is for our clients and patients.

Acupuncturists in Hawaii are trying to make the term "dry needling" used in their practice act to only allow them to use this form of intervention tool. This will keep any other professions such as chiropractors, medical doctors, nurses and physical therapists from being able to practice this in the future. Many health professionals use any and all interventions that physical therapists use such as manual therapy, prescribing exercises and adaptive equipment. We don't own any treatment form just as acupuncturists don't own the use of needles. The philosophy behind an acupuncturists use of needles is so vastly different than a PT, that it's like comparing apples and oranges.

Thank you for your consideration.

Ragnhild Jenkins, PT

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 11:10:31 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Daniel Schaal	OSM	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) practicing in Hawaii for the last 20 years and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists, MD’s and PA’s in Hawaii.

As a PT, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive

procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient.” (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. MD's, DO's, NP's, PS's and PT's examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

The practice of dry needling is currently used across the county by western trained medical professionals including MD's, Do's, NP's, PA's and PT's. Dry needling as described and taught to medical professionals is not acupuncture. To remove this technique from current or future by western trained medical professionals use would be a disservice to the community at large.

I believe the Dry needling not only should be preserved as to tool for health care professionals in Hawaii, it should be expanded to include Physical and Occupational therapists. Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and western trained health care providers including physical therapists. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Dan Schaal PT

Schaal.dan@osmpt.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Amy Peterson, DPT

PediatricTherapiesHawaii@gmail.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Insert Name, title

Contact info (address or email)

No signature needed

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 4:51:39 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Marissa Turner	HAPTA	Comments	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

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Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Marissa Turner, PT, DPT

Marissa@jacorehab.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Jonathan S. Camacaylan, PT, DPT, CLT, CMP
CEO, Mana Physical Therapy
65-1230 Mamalahoa Hwy, Ste E11
Kamuela, HI 96743
Tel: 808-885-7131

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Jared Pirkle, PT, DPT

1325 S. Kihei Rd. Suite 110

Kihei, HI 96753

Jared@bodiesinmotionmaui.com

SB 2544sd1, RELATING TO ACUPUNCTURE
House HLT/IAC Hearing
March 12, 2020 – 8:30am
Capitol Auditorium
Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, Page 2, lines 17-20
Support Section 1, Page 1, lines 1-8
Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, Page 2, lines 7-17

Chairs Mizuno and Ohno, and Members of the House HLT/IAC Committee:

I am Gregg Pacilio, PT and Board President of APTA-Hawaii formerly known as Hawaii Chapter of the American Physical Therapy Association (HAPTA), a non-profit professional organization serving more than 340-members of Physical Therapists and Physical Therapist Assistants. We are movement specialists and are part of the spectrum of care for Hawaii, and provide rehabilitative services for infants and children, youth, adults and the elderly. Rehabilitative services are a vital part of restoring optimum functioning from neuromusculoskeletal injuries and impairments.

As Hawaii’s professional organization of physical therapists, we strongly believe in a vibrant health care system to meet the many needs of residents and visitors. As such, it is difficult to speak against another professional health care provider’s request for modernizing their practice act.

In fact, we strongly support **Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8:**

This speaks to the modernization of practice acts that have not been updated to include advances in treatment, technology, education and training. Like the Acupuncture Practice Act established more than 20 years ago, the Physical Therapy Practice Act was established more than 30 years ago.

We cannot support **Section 3 Section 436E-2, Page 2, lines 17-20:**

“Dry needling acupuncture” is included as an example of the practice of acupuncture. We believe that this terminology will be a barrier for APTA-HI’s pursuit of dry needling by physical therapists in Hawaii. This has been a contentious struggle for two Legislative Sessions at the expense of Hawaii patients who could have found relief from pain and mobility issues through dry needling from physical therapists.

We propose two amendments:

- 1) Section 3. Section 436E-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Page 2, lines 7-20, Page 3, lines 1-2:
Insert the following statement after Page 3, lines 1-2 for further clarity of the practice of dry needling acupuncture:
“Intramuscular needling and dry needling of trigger points and other nonspecific points throughout the body shall be in accordance with Acupuncture and Eastern Medicine Training and Principles”
- 2) Insert a new Section 4. Section 436E-4 Hawaii Revised Statutes, Page 3 for a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners:

SECTION 4. Section 436E-4, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

§436E-4 Exemptions.

(A) A licensed acupuncturist of another state or country for demonstrations or lectures to be given at acupuncture or medical society meetings or at acupuncture schools shall exempt from licensing procedures set forth in this chapter.

(B) A licensed physical therapist performing physical therapy dry needling, and who meets additional education and training requirements adopted by joint regulation by the Hawaii DCCA Board of Physical Therapy and the Hawaii DCCA Board of Acupuncture shall be exempt from the licensing requirements set forth in this chapter. Respective Boards or their designates shall participate in the development of the joint regulation. A Final Report of the agreed upon adopted joint regulation shall be submitted twenty days prior to the convening of the 2022 Legislature

We strongly support **Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7-17:**

This statement of the definition is clear that acupuncture “..stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “..this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient.”

This clearly differentiates the practice of acupuncture and dry needling from physical therapists. As a physical therapy practitioner, I can attest that PTs who may use dry needling do not use it to balance the flow of energy or use it for examination, or diagnosis of a patient. PTs use dry needling as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. Physical Therapists often use dry needling in combination with other techniques to restore and improve an individual’s range of motion, strength, and functional use of the affected body part.

I can be reached at 808-346-5972 if there are any questions. Thank you for consideration of the proposed amendment and the opportunity to testify.

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 8:26:03 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Timothy Nguyen	Acupuncture & Wellness Center, LLC	Support	No

Comments:

Members of the House Committee on Health

Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno
Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi

Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce

Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno
Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale Kobayashi

Denice Murphy, LAc, DiplAc, MSOM
Director, Hawaii Acupuncture Association
Malama i ka Ola Holistic Health Care Center
76-5914 Mamalahoa Hwy.
Holualoa, Hawaii 96725

Hearing Date: March 12, 2020 at 8:30am

Position on SB 2544 and proposed SD1: SUPPORT

Dear Honorable Chair Representative John Mizuno, Honorable Vice Chair Representative Bertrand Kobayashi, and House Health Committee Members, Honorable Chair Representative Takashi Ohno, Honorable Vice Chair Representative Dale Kobayashi, and Intrastate Commerce Committee Members,

My name is Denice Murphy, and I've been practicing as a Licensed, nationally board certified Diplomate in Acupuncture (NCCAOM) in Hawaii for over 28 years. I have also taught Traditional Oriental Medical curriculum at the Traditional Chinese Medical College of Hawaii for over 5 years during this time. Currently, I have a busy private practice and holistic clinic here in Kona, on the big island of Hawaii.

I am testifying today on measure SB2544 and SD1, and I am in SUPPORT OF SB2544 and SD 1, with the amendments as stated by the Hawaii Acupuncture Association and the Hawaii Board of Acupuncture.

Considering the many changes, additions, updated & expanded curriculum, and of course, additional hours required for Acupuncturist's licensure in Hawaii, the current descriptive language doesn't adequately describe the current learning requirements or plethora of methods and techniques taught and learned in the educational body of training used today.

I urge you to consider the importance of updating the verbiage of our profession's licensure, describing real time training that is actually required for licensure and practice. I SUPPORT SB2544 and the proposed SD1 that includes the amendments as stated by the Hawaii Acupuncture Association and the Hawaii Board of Acupuncture.

Thank you for allowing me to testify,

Denice Murphy, LAc, DiplAc, MSOM
808.937.8008

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient”. (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Marco Adame Jr, Doctor of Physical Therapy
Marco.adame.jr.dpt@gmail.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a PT, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

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Joanne Zazzera, DPT

jzazzera@queens.org

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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As a PT, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient.” (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

*Dr. Brianne Childs, PT, DPT
1762 Alahula Street
Kualapuu, HI 96757
childs.ohana@gmail.com*

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 10:35:52 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rebecca Graham	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners.

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Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Rebecca Graham, PT

rebecca.rakestraw@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 10:57:33 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ross Lum	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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Ross Lum PT, DPT, OCS

Ross.k.lum@gmail.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

*Dr. Mark Pahang, PT, DPT, LMT, CWcHP
Performance Physical Therapy, LLC
(808)277-8372
mgpahang@aol.com*

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 12:48:25 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brianna D	Individual	Comments	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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1. support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Brianna DeWitt, PT, DPT

bdewitt@queens.org

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Tim Chang PT, DPT

Board-Certified Clinical Specialist in Orthopaedic Physical Therapy

Kapi’olani Medical Center for Women and Children | Rehabilitation Services

1319 Punahou Street | Honolulu, HI 96826

Cell: (808) 721-9429

Email: timothy.chang@kapiolani.org or tchang09@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 1:07:43 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Thaisa Nakano	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Thaisa Nakano, PT, DPT

nakanot9@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 2:17:05 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
derek	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Derek Chun , DPT

derekc@hawaii.edu

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 1:51:25 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Johanna Anagaran	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management.â€ No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession. â€

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Johanna Anagara, P.T.

Johanna.Anagaran@gmx.de

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 6:14:59 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Patricia Sanders	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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Patrici Sanders, PT

backinshape.ps@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 7:10:39 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
David Roth MD	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

As a Hawaii Licenced Medical Doctor (MD-11262) who has worked with acupuncturists and formerly taught Biomedicine classes to acupuncture students at a local Masters Program in Oriental Medicine, I am opposed to the proposed changes. Removing the specific training and testing requirements dumbs down the practice of Traditional Chinese Medicine. It would transform a respected professional discipline into a billable procedure code to be exploited by physical therapists and well-intentioned but misguided western medical practitioners. The Board's authority should not superceed national regulatory bodies for the education, training and performance of acupuncture. It would lower the bar for practitioners to use acupuncture as a procedure instead of as a medical treatment system. It would be as if the Medical Board redefined psychotherapy as supportive listening and made this a billable code available to anyone who listened to patients in a clinical setting. Esoteric and less tangible/concrete practices like acupuncture and psychotherapy take years to learn. Although the masters make it look easy, it is neither easy, nor easy to master.

I urge you to oppose this bill and ensure the practice of acupuncture remains governed by well-established national education and training standards.

David E. Roth MD, DFAACAP, FAAP, FAPA

Distinguished Fellow of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

Fellow of the American Association of Pediatrics

Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association

Triple Board Certified in Pediatrics, Adult Psychiatry & Neurology, and Child & Adolescent Psychiatry

President, Mind & Body Works, Inc.

3615 Harding Ave. Suite #102. Honolulu, HI 96816

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 5:15:26 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Andrea Ferrebee	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Andrea Ferrebee, PT, DPT

andrea@jacorehab.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 4:28:18 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Seung Lee	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive

procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient". (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Seung Lee, MPT

emailtosl@yahoo.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 7:10:45 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michelle Pacilio	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii since 2003, and I oppose this bill. While I support modernizing the Acupuncture Practice Act, using the term Dry Needling Acupuncture just further identifies Acupuncturists with Dry Needling, to the exclusion of PTs from using this important tool for our patients here in Hawaii. This creates an ever increasing difficulty for PTs to revise our Practice Act to include Dry Needling.

Michelle Pacilio, MPT

mpaciliompt@gmail.com

Kalaheo, HI. 96741

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 9:38:45 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melanie Bean	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

I support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

I support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture; this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals such as physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago, as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient”. (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis, and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Melanie Bean, PT, DPT, ATC

haleiwasurf@gmail.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill Hearing
8:30 am Thursday 12 March 2020
Capitol Auditorium

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20
 Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8
 Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

I work at Tripler Army Medical Center and have worked at Hickam Air Force Base. I learned dry needling at Schofield Army Barracks from an Active Duty Service Member and have been performing this technique since November 2014. Currently, civilians and active duty members are performing dry needling on military bases in healthcare facilities across Oahu.

No one profession has a monopoly over a medical instrument or tool. I would like to make a comparison to a screwdriver, a tool that a carpenter, an electrician, and a plumber may use in order to build a house. The technique to use a screwdriver is the same amongst all these professions but their intent to use a screwdriver is different. In this example, the house represents healthcare for the public. We need all of these profession in order to make a good quality house or healthcare for the public.

In a time where there is a shortage of medical doctors and primary physicians, physical therapists can be an avenue to help decrease rising healthcare costs and allow increased healthcare access. This bill can prevent other healthcare professionals, as in physical therapists, from using dry needling as another treatment modality to help patients. Currently, there is a physical therapist that works at Tripler’s Family Medicine Clinic where patients can have direct access to a healthcare professional that can examine, evaluate, and treat neuro-musculoskeletal injuries and pain.

The language, “dry needling acupuncture” may be interpreted that dry needling is acupuncture, however this is not the case. In terms of Western medicine practitioners, dry needling targets trigger points. There is an argument that Ah-shi points are the same as trigger points. I would like to point out the similarities and differences from an article of a licensed acupuncturist, Matt Callison, that works in Sports Medicine and explains how to diagnose Ah-shi Points in two methods. I have included an article from

a licensed acupuncturist, Matt Callison, that works in Sports Medicine and explains how to diagnose Ashi Points in two methods.¹

- One method is motor points, which is described similar to trigger points where there are areas in the muscle that have referred pain patterns along the body.¹ A motor point is the location, a nerve contacting the muscle to send an electrical signal, nerve control sensation, as well as muscle movement. How I explain this to my patients is if you have an electrical socket (nerve) that connects to a plug that leads into a machine (muscle) for a specific function like a microwave. If your microwave is malfunctioning, you can pull the plug or you can create an electrical surge to turn it off. To further clarify, if you place a fork (needle) in between the socket and plug, you can get an electrical surge into the microwave (a trigger response) where the microwave stops working (muscle is turned off and in a relaxed state).
- He points out that physical therapists and neurologists have researched this using electrical stimulation. He refers to using motor points can be effective but is limited for Western practitioners because the second method of using Acupuncture points can help broaden their treatments for patients.¹ He states that many motor points lie in the same location of acupuncture meridian points. For example he states that “the peroneus tertius [muscle that lies on the outer lower leg) motor point occupies the same location as an extra point called *naoqing*, meaning ‘brain’s clearing.’ This point is not only useful for musculoskeletal injuries (ankle sprain or foot-over-pronation, for example) but by paying attention to the point’s name and its traditional functions, the TCM practitioner understands that it also has a remarkable ability as a distal point to help with lassitude, amnesia and vertigo he is an author of an education picture diagram”.^{1,2}

Also the the American Medical Association (AMA) CPT are different for acupuncture and dry needling for a reason. In 2020, the American Medical Association (AMA) CPT Editorial Panel approved two new codes (CPT Codes 20560 and 20561) to report dry needling of musculature trigger points. The CPT Editorial Panel ultimately approved these codes as representing a unique procedure not previously described in the CPT manual, recognizing that because dry needling is not acupuncture, the acupuncture codes 97810-97814 are not appropriate to describe dry needling services. During the AMA’s January 2019 RVS Update Committee (RUC) meeting, the AMA Health Care Professionals Advisory Committee (HCPAC) surveyed and reviewed these codes.³The process to develop the CPT codes to describe dry needling began in June 2018 when APTA and the American Chiropractic Association submitted a code change application

¹ "Diagnostic Ashi Points: A Focus on Muscle Motor Points" 26 Jul. 2019, <https://www.pacificcollege.edu/news/blog/2019/07/26/diagnostic-ashi-points-a-focus-on-muscle-motor-points>. Accessed 18 Feb. 2020.

² "Motor Points and Acupuncture Meridians Wall Chart" <https://www.sportsmedicineacupuncture.com/product/motor-points-meridians-chart/>. Accessed 18 Feb. 2020.

³ APTA, AMA CPT Codes Info, Email from Michael Lewis, APTA State Affairs to April Bronowski, Received 12 Feb. 2020.

to the CPT Editorial Panel requesting that a new category I CPT code be approved for the provision of dry needling.³ The main professions who are likely to use these codes include Physical Therapy, Chiropractic, Osteopathic Medicine, Naturopathy, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and Family Medicine.³

Again, this bill can prevent other healthcare profession as mentioned from performing dry needling.

I strongly oppose the language in this bill and recommend to make sure that other healthcare professionals can use dry needling as another treatment modality.

Any opinions expressed in this testimony and the included petition do not represent the opinions of the United States military, only the opinions of a physical therapist.

Thank you for your consideration,

April Bronowski, PT, DPT, OCS
Board Certified Clinical Specialist in Orthopedic Physical Therapy

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 10:37:43 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Alexis Damo	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

I support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

I support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture; this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals such as physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago, as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical

therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient". (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis, and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Alexis Damo, DPT

a.damo12@yahoo.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 9:38:41 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Nicholas Bronowski	Individual	Oppose	Yes

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:
I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20

that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a

reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow

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examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the

skin by inserting needles into the patient”. (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between

acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used

universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession and it would behoove us to not allow one profession to own the use of a tool, especially if it will eventually hurt the ability of a patient to seek out the treatment and practitioner of their choice. The largest difference between PT and Acupuncture obviously is the intent of how we utilize the needle. Physical therapists utilize the needle to physically change tissues and not the flow of energy and it only would help us to help our patients. Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Dr. Nicholas Bronowski, PT (Board Certified Orthopedic Specialist)
2916 Date St. #20 B, Honolulu, HI 96816
(808) 546-0937

dr.nickbronowski.pt@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 7:10:56 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Theresa Wiederoder	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

As a physical therapist and member of the HI chapter of the American Physical Therapy Association, I believe the language of this bill will not allow the physical therapists of the state of Hawaii to introduce future bills that would allow dry needling by any other health discipline. Dry needling is just a tool. When a licensed health care professional is properly instructed and tested on dry needling technique, it has been proven safe and effective in 37 other states. Thank you for your consideration

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 1:39:48 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mary Lau-Miki	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

The wording in SB2544 poses a threat to ANY health provider (physical therapist, medical doctors, and chiropractors) to practice this in the future. I believe that no profession owns a single tool. Although there may be some overlap in intervention techniques, the way we see the problem and approach treatment is very different. Thank you.

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture; this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals such as physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago, as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

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This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis, and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Miwa Matsumoto, DPT, OCS, ATC

pt.m.matsumoto@gmail.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a PT, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners.

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Mark Miki, Physical Therapist

Mr.mark.miki@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 2:28:43 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Rachel Montenegro	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture; this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals such as physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago, as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by

inserting needles into the patient". (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis, and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Rachel Montenegro PT, DPT

rachel@jacorehab.com

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture; this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals such as physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago, as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient”. (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis, and treatment of a patient. PTs examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Meghan Shaw, PT, DPT, OCS

Meghan@jacorehab.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 7:53:14 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tom Petersen	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

I believe that no profession owns a single tool. Acupuncturists should not have exclusive right to practice dry needling.

Gregory S. Fritz
Hawaii Acupuncture Association Member
PO Box 2496
Ewa Beach, Hawaii 96706

House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce
Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.
Capitol Auditorium, State Capitol

Testimony in SUPPORT of SB2544, S.D. 1 RELATING TO ACUPUNCTURE

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

I am submitting testimony in support of the measure relating to acupuncture and ask that you also support SB2544, S.D. 1. An update to the Hawaii Revised Statute and the scope of practice for acupuncturists is long over due. As a small business owner (Five Stone Acupuncture, LLC) and Oriental medicine practitioner in the State of Hawaii, I desire to see the statutes updated as modern research and updated procedures expand the practice of our medicine. It is in the best interest of our residents and visitors to maintain up-to-date regulations of health care industry rules.

For the sake of the health and safety of our citizens, I ask again that you support SB2544, S.D. 1.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Greg Fritz, MSA, MSOM, LAc

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 10:21:16 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sue Neyens	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To members of the House of Representatives:

I am an acupuncture patient, and I support the passage of this bill. For reasons of safety and continuity, I believe it is imperative that those practicing acupuncture are properly educated, vetted and qualified. Thank you.

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 3:50:24 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lyna Morimoto	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I fully support this Bill for clarification of scope of practice.

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 1:01:19 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Melissa L Yee	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To the Honorable Committee Chairperson and Members,

Thank you for allowing this bill to make it this far in the Legislature. It is long overdue that the scope of practice and educational requirements for our profession be updated. I have been in practice for 24 years and have seen interest in acupuncture and Oriental medicine increase and accelerate in the last 5 -10 years. People in our community have benefited greatly from what Oriental medicine has to offer as an option for medical treatment. I strongly support this bill and would appreciate that this bill be passed and signed by the Governor to further strengthen our place in this community with acupuncture as a safe, effective and non invasive means to maintain and regain health for the people of Hawaii.

Mahalo,

Dr. Melissa L Yee



Dr. Joni Kroll, D.Ac.
Mariya Gold, L.Ac.
320 Uluniu Street Suite 2
Kailua, Hawaii 96734
808-262-4550
855-594-5059 (fax)

March 10, 2020

Hawaii State Legislature
Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce
Chair Representative Mizuno and Chair Representative Ohno

RE: SUPPORT OF SB2544 SD1

Dear Honorable Chairs Mizuno and Ohno and Members of the Committee,

I have been a licensed acupuncturist in Hawaii for 31 years. I have been a very active member of my profession from past president of Hawaii Acupuncture Association (HAA), Co-Founder of the non-profit AcuPlan Hawaii, RICO advisor and four years on the Board of Acupuncture.

I am in full support of SB2544 SD1 which will bring our statute into alignment with current national standards in education and training as well as recognize the advancements in research and integration into medical systems that our profession has experienced over the past thirty years.

I also suggest an amendment to clarify that manual therapy techniques such as tuina and gusha are also part of our scope of practice.

Updating our scope of practice allows flexibility for our standards to adapt to changes in national standards by linking to standards established by the NCCAOM (National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine) and ACAOM (Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine.)

In order to provide for Hawaii's current and future medical and social needs, statutory updates must accurately reflect the AOM industry's education and continue to meet current best standards of practice and care for the safest medicine for all patients in the state of Hawaii.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joni Kroll, D.Ac., L.Ac
Dipl Acup (NCCAOM)
Dipl Acup Orthopedics (NBAO)

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 5:17:16 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Derek Asato	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

LIBERATA J. ORALLO, DACMc, LAc
ljorallo@gmail.com

Submitting
Testimony Supporting SB 2544 SD1
Relating to Acupuncture

To
The House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce
March 12, 2020
Thursday, 8:30 a.m. Capitol Auditorium

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee; and

To the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

My name is Liberata J. Orallo and I am a Licensed Acupuncturist in private practice and a Clinic Supervisor for Interns from the Institute Of Clinical Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (ICAOM) at the Acupuncture Clinic of the Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific.

I stand in support of SB 2544 SD1 which amends Hawaii Revised Statutes 436E, Acupuncture Practitioners. Our current statute is in dire need of being updated to reflect our profession's graduate level education and training as set forth by the nationally accredited commissions. Our standards of practice and current modalities of care must also be addressed.

Be that as it may, the Hawaii Acupuncture Association (HAA) in collaboration with the Hawaii State Board of Acupuncture (BOA) have worked tirelessly to further clarify those parameters in the statutes. Therefore, I fully support the passage of SB 2544 SD1 which contains the amendments proposed by HAA and the State BOA.

What is paramount in this measure is ensuring that the health, safety and welfare of the public has been met. The public deserves no less than competent practitioners.

I kindly ask the Committees for their consideration in the passage of SB 2544 SD1, AS IS.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



**House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce
Thursday March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.**

Testimony in SUPPORT of SB 2544, S.D. 1

Jeffrey A Tice, DACM, LAc
Longevity Health Center
2045 Main St
Wailuku, HI 96793
T (808) 242-8844
F (808) 244-7414
jeff@longevityhealthmaui.com
LongevityHealthMaui.com

**To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and Honorable Vice Chair,
Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of House Health Committee,
Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno, and Honorable Vice Chair,
Representative Dale T. Kobayashi, and Members of House Committee on Intrastate
Commerce**

My name is Jeffrey Tice, and am a Licensed Acupuncturist in the state of Hawaii (#732). My practice is in Wailuku, Maui where I co-own Longevity Health Center with my wife, Joyce Tamori of Maui Health Systems. I am also a director on the Board of Hawaii Acupuncture Association.

I fully support SB2544, S.D. 1 to improve the language in the scope of practice for acupuncture in the State of Hawaii and to elevate the licensure requirements for future generations of Licensed Acupuncturists to serve the people safely and effectively. The scope of practice for acupuncture in Hawaii has not been updated in decades, while the educational demands and testing have increased with the general improvements in all of modern healthcare delivery. For the safety of the public and the efficacy of this medicine, these improvements to the scope of practice reflected in SB 2544 S.D. 1 are necessary.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify,

Jeffrey A Tice, DACM, LAc

House Committee on Health and Committee on Intrastate Commerce
Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.
Capitol Auditorium, State Capitol

Testimony in SUPPORT of SB2544, SD 1

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

I have been an acupuncturist at Kailua Acupuncture Clinic since 2011 and I am in strong support of SB2544, which clarifies and updates our scope of practice and licensure requirements. One recommendation I would make is to add an amendment to clarify traditional manual therapy practice with terminology including tuina and guasha.

Your participation in building our profession is appreciated,

Mahalo and with much aloha,

Mariya Gold, Licensed Acupuncturist
Kailua Acupuncture Clinic
808-262-4550

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/10/2020 8:23:44 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
karen altergott	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a Physical Therapist in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a Physical Therapist, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient”. (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

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Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Kristen Shimabukuro PT, DPT

Kristen.shimabukuro813@gmail.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 7:40:15 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Kathy Sato	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

It's about time that we are updating our statutes! Thank you for looking at this!

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 8:02:48 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Becky Jacobs	Individual	Support	Yes

Comments:

House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce

Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.

Capitol Auditorium, State Capitol

Becky Jacobs DAc., DACM

PO Box 44372, Kamuela, Hawaii 96743

Position on SB 2544 and proposed SD1: SUPPORT

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

My testimony is in SUPPORT of SB2544. I strongly support an update for the Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine profession Scope of Practice.

The standards for education and clinical training for Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine have changed over the past 20 years. The Scope of Practice needs to reflect this so the profession can be understood and utilized in clinics and hospitals in Hawaii and elsewhere. Updating the Scope of Practice will ensure that patient care will remain the top priority for the Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine profession. Any changes in education and training standards for new licensees should be coordinated with the Board of Acupuncture.

The current standard of education and clinical training in the United States for Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine is a Masters or Doctorate degree from an accredited institution of graduate level education. These are standards adopted by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (ACAOM). The National Certification Commission for Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine (NCCAOM) in accordance with standards put forth by the Accreditation Commission for Acupuncture

and Oriental Medicine (ACAOM) provides national board examinations and verifications of competencies for graduates.

The Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine Scope of Practice must be updated to stay current with national education and clinical training standards. This will enable practitioners to provide best care for Hawaii's residents.

Please join me in support of SB2544

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Becky Jacobs, Doctor of Acupuncture and Chinese Medicine

Vice President, Hawaii Acupuncture

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 10:05:07 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ruthie Moss	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

To the Honorable Chair, Representative Joh M Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

Acupuncturists, trained and licensed according to national standards, are qualified to safely and effectively apply different needling techniques (including dry needling and other styles). Other health professionals, who are not adequately trained in the practice of needling, should not be given permission to use such techniques. When a health care professional considers a type of needling beneficial for their patient's health, they should refer their patient to a licensed acupuncturist for treatment.

Thank you an Aloha,

Ruthie Moss L.Ac

Hilo, Hawaii

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20
Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8
Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a PT, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient.” (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. PT’s examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Bennett Zazzera, PT, DPT, OCS

PTA Program Director

Kapiolani Community College

4303 Diamond Head Rd.

Honolulu, HI 96816

Email: bzazzera@hawaii.edu

Phone: (808) 734-9398 Fax (808) 734-9126

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

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Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Catherine Culver, PT, DPT
cat@jacorehab.com

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 10:53:09 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mei Shikiya	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

House Committees on Health and Intrastate Commerce

Thursday, March 12, 2020 at 8:30 a.m.

Capitol Auditorium, State Capitol

Testimony in SUPPORT of SB2544, S.D. 1

To the Honorable Chair, Representative John M. Mizuno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Bertrand Kobayashi and Members of the House Health Committee and to the Honorable Chair, Representative Takashi Ohno and the Honorable Vice Chair, Representative Dale T. Kobayashi and Members of the House Committee on Intrastate Commerce:

Please support this important bill for updating the standard of acupuncture care here in the state of Hawaii.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Aloha,

Mei Li

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Eva Kathryn Ueyama, PT, DPT
evakathryn26@gmail.com

LATE

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 3:59:05 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Katie Wongthipkongka	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

 Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

 Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Katie Wongthipkongka, PT, DPT

kwongthipkongka@queens.org

LATE

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 8:10:54 PM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jewan Jernaill	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

I support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

I support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Jewan Jernaill RPT

PO Box 4010

Kahului, HI

96733

LATE

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 4:33:56 PM
Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
cheryl tamashiro	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

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Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Cheryl Tamashiro, PT

cmtamashiro@yahoo.com

LATE

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 8:48:02 PM
Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dawn Jernail	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

I support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

I support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Dawn Jernaill RPT

135 Alaluana Rd, Makawao HI 96768

LATE

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 9:18:24 PM
Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mark Yanai	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

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Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

Mark Yanai, Physical Therapist

1514 Ala Napunani St.

Honolulu HI 96818

LATE

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/11/2020 10:41:03 PM
Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Janet H. Boyd	Individual	Support	No

Comments:

I fully support this bill. As an L.Ac. practicing in the state of Hawaii I have long realized that our professional scope of practice needs to be updated. Acupuncture is an ancient medicine, but it has evolved and continues to be integrated and accepted as a modern medical practice. This professional scope of practice needs to be updated so it can be more clearly understood and implemented to benefit the citizens of these islands and the world. Please consider passing this bill.

Thank you,

Janet H. Boyd L.Ac.

SB-2544-SD-1

Submitted on: 3/12/2020 12:16:35 AM

Testimony for HLT on 3/12/2020 8:30:00 AM

LATE

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
jamie dominguez	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: â€œOppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

â€œSupport Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

â€œâ€œSupport Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

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needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA-HI proposed amendments which call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained, and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Jamie Dominguez, PT,DPT

jamie.u.dominguez@gmail.com

LATE

SB2544sd1 Acupuncture Bill

Position: Oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 17 -20

Support Section 1, page 1 lines 1 - 8

Support Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 7-17

Dear Chair Mizuno and Chair Ohno, and House HLT and IAC Committee Members:

I am a physical therapist (PT) in Hawaii and I oppose Section 3. Section 436E-2, pg 2, lines 17 – 20 that includes “dry needling acupuncture” as an example of the practice of acupuncture as this attempts to block dry needling by other trained and educated health care professionals like physical therapists in Hawaii.

As a PT, I support modernizing practice acts that were established over 20 years ago as in the case of the acupuncture practice act and the physical therapy practice act over 30 years ago. (Section 1, page 1, lines 1-8). Therefore, APTA-HI’s proposed amendment is a reasonable request for seeking a collaborative approach for allowing dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners.

I support the definition of “practice of acupuncture” because it states that acupuncture “stimulates certain acupuncture points or areas on the patient to restore and regulate the flow and balance of energy and homeostasis in the patient” and that “this medical therapy includes examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient using the invasive procedure of piercing the skin by inserting needles into the patient.” (Section 3. Section 436E-2, page 2, lines 7 – 17)

This definition of the practice of acupuncture frames the fundamental difference between acupuncture and dry needling by PTs which is not used to balance the flow of energy or used universally for examination, diagnosis and treatment of a patient. PT’s examination and diagnosis is not based on the use of a dry needle. Instead, dry needling is utilized as a selective tool for treatment of musculoskeletal injury and pain management. No health care treatment is reserved for a singular profession.

Please support the APTA Hawaii proposed amendments that call for a more specific definition of dry needling acupuncture and a collaborative approach to allow for dry needling by licensed, educated, trained and skilled acupuncture and physical therapy practitioners. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

*Deborah Jacob RPT
wellnessmaui@aol.com*